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tion at present, owing to emigration of the inhabitants to South America, Mexico, and St. Domingo, compared with the mortality of some of your cities equal to ours in the number of inhabitants, such as Springfield, Mass., Utica, N. Y., etc., where the death rate is about 1 for every 3,000 inhabitants per week. In Santiago it has reached up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ this week.

I have just received a report from Manzanillo, stating that there were 58 deaths during the last two weeks of April, of which 32 were from smallpox.

The following vessels were examined and bills of health issued to them: April 28, Spanish steamship *Habana*, for New York, and British steamship *Aeon*, for Philadelphia; April 29, British steamship *Earnwood*, for Philadelphia; May 1, British steamship *Mameluke*, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 9, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago for the week ended May 9: Forty-six deaths have been reported, of which 2 were from smallpox, 1 from yellow fever, 6 from tuberculosis, 3 from typhomalarial fever, 8 from enteritis, 2 from dysentery, 4 from pernicious fever, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Smallpox is increasing to an alarming degree, 65 cases being under treatment at the smallpox hospital and several others at their respective homes. Yellow fever seems stationary at present, but new cases will undoubtedly appear as soon as the summer approaches.

Malarial and enteric fevers are very common; so is dysentery of malarial origin. Remittent fevers of the typhomalarial type prevail to a great extent. The temperature is very high and dry, as the rainy season has not quite set in.

The following vessels have been inspected and bills of health issued to them: May 4, steamship *Para* (British), for Fernandina, Fla., May 5, steamship *Apex* (British), for Baltimore, and steamship *Glemaves Wallace* (British), for Philadelphia. May 7, schooner *Florence and Lillian* (American), for Pascagoula; steamship *Earnwall* (British), for Philadelphia, and May 8, steamship *Sagamore* (Belgian), for Philadelphia; May 9, steamship *William Anning* (British), for Baltimore, and steamship *Niagara* (American), visa New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

ITALY.

Decrease in the prevalence of malarial fevers in Rome.

The following report on the decrease in prevalence of malarial fevers in Rome has been received from Wallace S. Jones, United States consul-general in that city:

ROME, ITALY, *April 27, 1896.*

Vital statistics recently published by the municipality of Rome show the number of deaths from malaria for the last fourteen years to have been: 650 in 1881; 505 in 1882; 488 in 1883; 389 in 1884; 405 in 1885; 355 in 1886; 374 in 1887; 367 in 1888; 342 in 1889; 300 in 1890; 254 in 1891; 139 in 1892; 189 in 1893; 140 in 1894.

We see that from 1881 to 1894 the number of deaths produced by malignant fevers fell from 650 to 140, while the population increased from 300,000 to 463,700 inhabitants.

It should be further stated that for the last few years these cases of fever did not, properly speaking, occur within the city limits, but that the fever-stricken patients were brought in from the Roman Campagna.

This improvement of the sanitary condition is due more especially to the opening of broad thoroughfares, to the construction of new quarters of the city, and to general cleanliness. The falling off of infectious diseases has been very noticeable for the last ten years; the mortality of Rome is now no greater than in other capitals, and the "Roman fever" need no longer alarm travelers.

JAPAN.

One case of cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, April 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to report the occurrence of 1 case of cholera in the ken of Shimane on April 19. With reference to such single cases, I would say that they are reported by the home department only after verification by bacteriological examination whenever circumstances permit of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.,

FRANCE.

No cholera in Marseilles.

In response to a cablegram from this office requesting information concerning press reports of cholera in Marseilles, the following reply has been received:

MARSEILLES, May 19, 1896.

No cholera.—CLAUDE M. THOMAS, *United States Consul.*

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 151.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29, 1896.

SIR: The prevailing diseases in Constantinople are influenza and diphtheria, and many cases of both diseases occur, but I am glad to state that they seldom prove fatal.

News from the provinces of Asia Minor states that different epidemics exist there, as smallpox, typhus (spotted fever), typhoid fever, and dysentery.

Cholera is still making a few victims in Alexandria, Egypt. Two or three cholera deaths are daily registered. A cholera case has been observed at Esbet-el-Khurshid, 12 miles distant from Alexandria.

Pilgrims are already arriving in the Hedjaz. Up to the date of the last news received from Jeddah, 37,600 pilgrims have already landed there.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.